

PULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
Terms of Subscription.
Six months, in advance, \$10 00
Three months, in advance, \$5 00
One month, in advance, \$1 00
No subscription for less than one month.
No subscription for less than one month.
No subscription for less than one month.

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR.
Wilmington, N. C., March 30, 1864.
Circular.
The undersigned has ascertained that information is being given to the enemy through the Cape Fear River and its tributaries, and that the same is being used to the detriment of the Confederate cause. He has therefore ordered that all persons who are guilty of such conduct shall be treated as traitors and their property confiscated.

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE.
The undersigned has ascertained that information is being given to the enemy through the Cape Fear River and its tributaries, and that the same is being used to the detriment of the Confederate cause. He has therefore ordered that all persons who are guilty of such conduct shall be treated as traitors and their property confiscated.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DEPT. COUNTY.
In the County of _____, State of North Carolina, I, the undersigned, Clerk of the Court, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of _____, deceased, as the same appears from the records of the Court.

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE.
The undersigned has ascertained that information is being given to the enemy through the Cape Fear River and its tributaries, and that the same is being used to the detriment of the Confederate cause. He has therefore ordered that all persons who are guilty of such conduct shall be treated as traitors and their property confiscated.

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE.
The undersigned has ascertained that information is being given to the enemy through the Cape Fear River and its tributaries, and that the same is being used to the detriment of the Confederate cause. He has therefore ordered that all persons who are guilty of such conduct shall be treated as traitors and their property confiscated.

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE.
The undersigned has ascertained that information is being given to the enemy through the Cape Fear River and its tributaries, and that the same is being used to the detriment of the Confederate cause. He has therefore ordered that all persons who are guilty of such conduct shall be treated as traitors and their property confiscated.

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE.
The undersigned has ascertained that information is being given to the enemy through the Cape Fear River and its tributaries, and that the same is being used to the detriment of the Confederate cause. He has therefore ordered that all persons who are guilty of such conduct shall be treated as traitors and their property confiscated.

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE.
The undersigned has ascertained that information is being given to the enemy through the Cape Fear River and its tributaries, and that the same is being used to the detriment of the Confederate cause. He has therefore ordered that all persons who are guilty of such conduct shall be treated as traitors and their property confiscated.

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE.
The undersigned has ascertained that information is being given to the enemy through the Cape Fear River and its tributaries, and that the same is being used to the detriment of the Confederate cause. He has therefore ordered that all persons who are guilty of such conduct shall be treated as traitors and their property confiscated.

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE.
The undersigned has ascertained that information is being given to the enemy through the Cape Fear River and its tributaries, and that the same is being used to the detriment of the Confederate cause. He has therefore ordered that all persons who are guilty of such conduct shall be treated as traitors and their property confiscated.

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE.
The undersigned has ascertained that information is being given to the enemy through the Cape Fear River and its tributaries, and that the same is being used to the detriment of the Confederate cause. He has therefore ordered that all persons who are guilty of such conduct shall be treated as traitors and their property confiscated.

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE.
The undersigned has ascertained that information is being given to the enemy through the Cape Fear River and its tributaries, and that the same is being used to the detriment of the Confederate cause. He has therefore ordered that all persons who are guilty of such conduct shall be treated as traitors and their property confiscated.

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE.
The undersigned has ascertained that information is being given to the enemy through the Cape Fear River and its tributaries, and that the same is being used to the detriment of the Confederate cause. He has therefore ordered that all persons who are guilty of such conduct shall be treated as traitors and their property confiscated.

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE.
The undersigned has ascertained that information is being given to the enemy through the Cape Fear River and its tributaries, and that the same is being used to the detriment of the Confederate cause. He has therefore ordered that all persons who are guilty of such conduct shall be treated as traitors and their property confiscated.

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE.
The undersigned has ascertained that information is being given to the enemy through the Cape Fear River and its tributaries, and that the same is being used to the detriment of the Confederate cause. He has therefore ordered that all persons who are guilty of such conduct shall be treated as traitors and their property confiscated.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 21. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1864. NO. 2.

feeling who no man could effect. Napoléon Bonaparte himself never defeated an army by his own personal prowess, and neither General Winthrop or any other man could be expected to repeat otherwise than by being able to oppose force to force. We say "any other man," since we know that the safety of Wilmington is a matter dearer to General Winthrop's feelings than any mere personal feelings or official sensitivities. Besides being a devoted Confederate, General Winthrop has his home in the State, and in the town, and thus presents an additional guarantee, were any such guarantee needed, that nothing that he can do will be wanting to contribute to a successful defense; yet, even though another man should be placed in the lead, or should be clothed with the laurels which that defense would bring.

We are pleased to see that our able contemporary of the Raleigh Confederate feels confident in the power of the State, if put forth, to defend Wilmington, or any other exposed point. The editor of the *Confederate* has opportunities of knowing and judging that entitle his opinion, in this matter, to much weight. We trust that our State and Confederate authorities will work together harmoniously, and that hereafter there may be only grounds for rejoicing and for mutual congratulations, and none for gloom and recrimination.

The Poets.
The last rising of this gallant people against the colossal power of Russia has been crushed. The star of Polish nationality has once more gone down in blood. Indeed, the movement was physically hopeless from the first. Its only chance of success was in eliciting the moral support of Europe, to be backed by material force. England remonstrated with Russia, and so perhaps did France and Austria, but that was all. Poland was left alone, and the contest had then only one side—the attempted revolution, necessarily failing, because what every unsuccessful revolution becomes, in the opinion of the world, a rebellion.

Well, the result is not, and was not doubtful. What *Andromach* would do, heally the Autocrat of Russia has done. Confiscation, exile to Siberia, the knout and the scaffold have been the measures of justice meted out by the tyrant to his rebellious subjects. The true Poets are again dispersed over the length and breadth of the globe.

Some time since a delegation passed through this town to Richmond, composed of leading Poets. We published their appeal, which was generally copied through the courtesy of the press of the Confederate States. That the gentlemen comprising this delegation were acting in good faith, and were all that they represented themselves, we were fully satisfied, and we should not have ventured for their appeal as we did. We know that they wished to have the way for their exiled brethren to find a home under the flag of the Confederacy.

Their whole appeal was one to which we could respond in feeling at least, even if we could lend it no material aid. We hardly saw how the thing could be accomplished, and we hardly see it now; but still, if anybody else can see the way through the difficulty, we shall only be so much the more gratified. We see that our contemporaries are talking about a "Polish Contingent," some putting it at thirty thousand brave troops. Now, with all respect to our contemporaries, the thing that puzzles us is, how these people are to get into the Confederacy. Poland has no shipping—the Confederacy has no shipping—our ports are blockaded. How are thirty thousand Polish warriors, with their impedimenta to find their way in the Confederacy? Will our sanguine contemporaries stoop to answer us.

The report of President Davis' speech at Macao, re-published by us yesterday from the *Macao Telegraph*, although no doubt made in good faith, bears no mark whatever of the President's style. This we say after having heard him many times, and once reported a speech of his ourselves with more than usual care. It may be, and no doubt is, intended to represent the speech he made, but we feel certain that it is in no way like the speech, and represents its ideas inadequately.

Stige of Charleston.
FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH DAY.
Ninety-two shots have been fired at the city from last report to six o'clock Monday evening. The enemy continue to shell the city vigorously, the shots averaging about one every five minutes. Monday afternoon about one o'clock the enemy's batteries were moved from the south and anchored outside the bar. About half past five o'clock in the afternoon, a body of men, supposed to be Confederate prisoners, numbering several hundred, were marched under guard from the lower end of the island to the stockade; then between Gregg and Wagner. Firing was heard in the direction of Stige during the day.

There was no change in the fleet.—*Continued.*

FROM THE FRONT.
On Saturday morning early our citizens were aroused by a heavy cannonading on our left and center, which upon enquiry we ascertained proceeded entirely from the enemy's batteries. We did not reply, so the enemy had the pleasure for once of watching a very large amount of ammunition without witnessing a similar display of folly on our part.

The railroad train which now comes every evening from the old City Point track around to the Yellow Tavern on the Weldon railroad, can be heard very distinctly in the city. Our Whitworth guns continue to give this new enterprise a broadside at every opportunity.

On our extreme right, the enemy have made no movement lately. They seem to be content to remain as they are. Here it is, that a movement in the direction of the South-Side railroad has been expected for some time past, and there it is that they would be likely to meet with about as warm a reception as has been extended to these visitors.

Heavy firing was heard all day yesterday at intervals of five or ten minutes, in the direction of James River. It is supposed to have proceeded from our batteries, which were doubtless playing upon the canal diggers at Dutch Gap. Maj. Gen. Butler is said to have boasted that he would dig the canal, if it cost him a hundred thousand lives, and we suppose he continues to persevere in the hazardous undertaking. It must be borne in mind, however, that he also once boasted that he would take Drewry's Bluff. Gen. Beauregard objected, and he abandoned the idea. A little more grape and canister may induce the distinguished son of Mars to abandon the Dutch Gap project.

Petersburg Express 25th inst.
The Fight on Monday.
Our defeat in the fight near Winchester last Monday is said by the *Lynchburg Republican* to be due entirely to the shameful and cowardly conduct of a part of the cavalry holding the Martinsburg turnpike, from which they were stampeded by the enemy's cavalry, who thus got into our rear and entered Winchester. A division of infantry had to be withdrawn from the front to drive them off, and while doing this successfully, other portions of the line were exposed, and a retreat of the whole became necessary. The retreat was made in good order, without hurry or confusion, and only to a point about a half mile this side of Winchester and two miles from the battle field, the enemy not pursuing, where a new line of battle was formed and held until late in the night, when they fell back to Fisher's Hill. There was no battle. It was simply a defeat by an overwhelming force, and that defeat brought about by the flight of a force which could and should have held its ground and have driven back the enemy. Our infantry fought with unsurpassed gallantry, repeatedly hurling back fierce charges of the enemy with terrible slaughter.

The battle raged from daylight until nearly night with unabated fury, and but for the unfortunate circumstance we have mentioned, victory would have been ours. In addition to those reported wounded we hear the names of Col. George Patton and Gen. Wharton and Capt. R. N. Wilson of Pagan's staff. Col. Patton is said to have fallen into the enemy's hands.

FROM FLORIDA.
The following is the Yankee account of the recent fight at Gainesville:
A Surprise by the Enemy—Our Forces Repulsed—Casualties on Both Sides—Nearly Two Hundred Men Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.
Though first reports and rumors of disaster, derived from men who have escaped, rarely, if ever, economize the truth but more frequently receive a sombre shading from the vivid imagination of fortunate survivors; yet we fear that the rumor which reached us on Saturday morning (last) of quite a serious loss on our side in the engagement at Gainesville, will be fully verified when the official reports come in.

The whole affair seems to have been quite a successful surprise on the part of the enemy, and to have resulted far more disastrously to us, than was at first supposed.

THE CASUALTIES OF BOTH SIDES.
The enemy report that they have captured one captain, two lieutenants and from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty men. They give their own casualties in the action, at two killed and five wounded. Our are reported by them as follows: 25th Ohio, killed three, wounded three; 4th Ohio, killed four, wounded four; 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, killed two, wounded, thirteen; 3d R. I. Artillery, one man killed.

All our wounded, except three, are in the hands of the enemy.
They also succeeded in capturing the twelve pound howitzer, belonging to the 3d R. I. Artillery. The piece was successfully taken from the field, but subsequently had to be abandoned at a distance of two miles from the town in consequence of the horses giving out. The horses attached to the cannon were all killed but one, and he was wounded, so that it was impossible to bring it away.

THE FORCE OF THE ENEMY.
Consisted of three companies of the 2d Florida Cavalry, a force from McCormick's command on the St. Mary's, and the local militia from all the adjacent country; they had three pieces of artillery and numbered in all not less than from one thousand to twelve hundred men, the majority of whom, however, being militia of what is known in the enemy's country as the "new men," which consists of the old home guard, and all the old men and boys from the ages of fourteen to sixty, recently called into the State service by the last report proclamation of the Governor of the State.

Consisted of one hundred and eighty-five men from the twenty-fifth Ohio, and the 2d Battalion of the fourth Massachusetts Cavalry.
Fifteen men of the 3d R. I. Artillery, with one 12 pound howitzer, making, in the aggregate, two hundred and sixty-seven men and one gun, all under the command of Colonel Harris, of the seventy-fifth Ohio.

THE ROUTE TAKEN.
Was in a place known as Trail Bridge, fifteen miles from Baldwin, when this detachment left the main force under Col. Noble, along the line of the Fernandino and Cedar Keys R. R., passing through St. Marks, making a detour to the left of Waldo, and again crossing the R. R. near Gainesville, which town they entered with trifling opposition, and before the day was over they had made a picket guard of the enemy numbering some twenty men. We had quiet possession of the place, and pickets were duly posted about the environs. The men had unassisted and were feeding their horses when the officer of the pickets rode in and reported.

A SURPRISE BY THE ENEMY.
The enemy had concentrated quite a force at Waldo when they expected to meet us as we were en route. Having however avoided an engagement there, by passing around instead of through the place, the disappointed enemy followed in our wake until our entry into Gainesville, when having ambushed his force in the thick woods around about the town, he succeeded in effecting a complete, and to us disastrous surprise. That officers and men of the enemy were in the town before the line of battle and the artillery men got their place to position and opened fire before the whole force of the enemy closed in upon them. The contest against such fearful odds was from the first considered hopeless, though it was maintained with determined opposition for about an hour and a half before the final order to retreat was given. The men were scattered all over the place, seeking safety as best they could, closely pursued by the infuriated enemy, who saw in their unfortunate position the long coveted opportunity to wreak summary vengeance upon a vanquished foe. They were unscrupulous in availing themselves of this chance thus offered them, even the women, says our informant, "fought like devils." The enemy have captured some of our arms and baggage, and have taken many of our men into their hands to incite their soldiery to deeds of savage vengeance.

THE RETREAT.
Was effected by the men scattered in small squads here and there, seeking to make the best of their way to the fire. In the midst of the dense woods and thickets in the vicinity, under cover of night, they might pursue their course unmolested to our camp at Magnolia.

FROM THE EAST TENNESSEE FRONT.
From the Bristol Gazette of Thursday last, September 23, we learn that the week review had been one of comparative quiet in that section. The army have made no demonstrations east of Greenville. A regiment came to that place but returned the same day. Some change has taken place in the forces. The 10th Michigan has gone to Strawberry Plains. The 13th Kentucky Cavalry, from Cumberland Gap, has taken its place.

One regiment of negroes and a few whites compose the garrison at Knoxville.
The enemy's rule in East Tennessee is becoming more despotic daily. Many of the most influential Southern men are being arrested and hurried off to Knoxville.

Col. A. C. Watkins and Dr. C. Harris, are reported as having been released and sent home. Mr. O. P. Rogers and family, and Mrs. Capt. W. B. Brown, formerly with us, were sent out on line on the 18th inst. They represent the condition of affairs as horrible in the extreme.

Taking into consideration the great change that has apparently come over the troops in this Department, for the better, there is some hope that the enemy's domination will be somewhat limited in the next few days.—*Continued.*

LIFE IN NEW ORLEANS.
A lady in New Orleans thus writes to a friend in Dixie:
THE CHIEF PLEASURE OF THE CONFEDERATES.
Our chief pleasure has been, for the last eighteen months, to administer to the needs of our prisoners; and, until lately, we have been allowed to visit the prison, and the officer in charge informed us that we are entirely too strong in our Southern feelings, and make no mistake in expressing our sentiments publicly in favor of the South and against the United States Government, and we cannot be allowed to visit the prisoners and talk nothing but treason. You can well imagine that we feel complimented at being considered such good rebels, and the boys sent us word that they had rather never see us than have us give up one iota of our personal feelings."

as far as the Yankees are concerned—such a stalling and such extra vagaries you never saw. About three weeks ago there was a grand negro ball given—and would you believe it? Gen. Sherman and his lady, Gen. Sherman's wife and her lady did the same. What do you think of that? This is not mere rumor, for a full account of it was published in the negro paper called the *Union*. I have tried very hard to procure a copy to send you, but it might have been re-published in the Richmond papers, but there is not one to be had. It is as good as a play to see the size and grace of female contrabands on the street, most of them dressed up in their mistress' stolen wardrobe. But the most humiliating sight in the negro world, that makes me blood boil, and occasionally prickle, are brought in guarded by them; when such is the case, they take pleasure to parade them through all the public streets. It is rumored that all the white soldiers are to be sent away, and the city to be guarded by negroes. Then I shall never go out, for I should certainly get into trouble.

A GALL DAY AMONG THE CONFEDERATE LADIES.
Last Thursday we had the pleasure of seeing of some fine hand of prisoners eighty officers and the rest private. They went to the mouth of Red River to be exchanged, as they all belonged to the Trans-Mississippi Department. You have no idea how happy they were, for they had been in a state of uncertainty for over a month, expecting to leave every day. We still have about two hundred here, belonging to this side of the river. I made them and to see their fellow-prisoners leave, and they lay to remain. As all the officers were paroled before leaving the prison, they went to the boat unguarded, so, of course, they had no money. The only thing I saw was a man in a full Confederate uniform. They were nearly all accompanied by a lady, and all the white soldiers are to be sent away, and the city to be guarded by negroes. Then I shall never go out, for I should certainly get into trouble.

OUR PROSPECTS IN GEORGIA.
Notwithstanding the fall of Atlanta, the tone of the Georgia press continues buoyant and even sanguine. The Columbus Sun says:
General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor. He has been promoted to the rank of Major General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor.

The Georgia press continues buoyant and even sanguine. The Columbus Sun says:
General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor. He has been promoted to the rank of Major General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor.

The Georgia press continues buoyant and even sanguine. The Columbus Sun says:
General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor. He has been promoted to the rank of Major General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor.

The Georgia press continues buoyant and even sanguine. The Columbus Sun says:
General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor. He has been promoted to the rank of Major General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor.

The Georgia press continues buoyant and even sanguine. The Columbus Sun says:
General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor. He has been promoted to the rank of Major General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor.

The Georgia press continues buoyant and even sanguine. The Columbus Sun says:
General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor. He has been promoted to the rank of Major General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor.

The Georgia press continues buoyant and even sanguine. The Columbus Sun says:
General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor. He has been promoted to the rank of Major General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor.

The Georgia press continues buoyant and even sanguine. The Columbus Sun says:
General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor. He has been promoted to the rank of Major General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor.

The Georgia press continues buoyant and even sanguine. The Columbus Sun says:
General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor. He has been promoted to the rank of Major General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor.

The Georgia press continues buoyant and even sanguine. The Columbus Sun says:
General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor. He has been promoted to the rank of Major General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor.

The Georgia press continues buoyant and even sanguine. The Columbus Sun says:
General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor. He has been promoted to the rank of Major General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor.

The Georgia press continues buoyant and even sanguine. The Columbus Sun says:
General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor. He has been promoted to the rank of Major General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor.

The Georgia press continues buoyant and even sanguine. The Columbus Sun says:
General Forrest has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor. He has been promoted to the rank of Major General of Cavalry, and placed in chief command of the cavalry forces of the Army of Tennessee. His previous record in the war has been such as to entitle him to the honor.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THOMAS, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Southern District of Georgia.

FROM THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Sept. 27th, 1864.
The fight near Fort Republic on Monday last, was an engagement between our cavalry and that of the enemy. They came over the river and were driven back 3 miles by our cavalry, across the river.

The enemy's cavalry entered Stanton about six P. M., on Monday. A force passed at Waysboro' about nine o'clock this morning and went back about one mile from town. No damage had been done up to 4 o'clock. P. M. Smoke was seen in that direction, and it is supposed they are burning the Railroad back between Christian's Creek and Stanton.

No fighting up to 4 o'clock this evening. No serious anxiety is felt here.
LATER FROM THE VALLEY.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 28th, 1864.
It is difficult to get at the precise facts, both armies in the Valley have moved—Early following the enemy. It is reported that he will attack them to-day at Mount Sidney. It is reported that we whipped the enemy yesterday at Wires Cave. The enemy's cavalry is on a raid. They whereabouts is not known.

NORTHERN NEWS.
RICHMOND, Sept. 28th, 1864.
New York papers of Monday have been received. The war news is unimportant.
At last accounts Sheridan was still in pursuit of Early. Denison has not yet accepted the position of Post Master General.

A Democratic meeting in Lincoln County, Missouri, was broken up by soldiers. One man was killed and three wounded.
Winter Davis, of Maryland, has taken the stump for Lincoln.

EUROPEAN NEWS.
RICHMOND, Sept. 28th, 1864.
European advices to the 12th inst. have been received. The British press were discussing Yankee politics generally; favoring or predicting the election of McClellan. The city of Nankin has been taken by the Chinese imperialists.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are receiving enthusiastic demonstrations in Denmark. They will visit Sweden and St. Petersburg.
The marriage of the Backer, Erlangen, to Miss Slidell, caused considerable sensation in Paris.

FROM THE VALLEY.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Sept. 28th, 1864.
No tidings of the enemy's cavalry. Firing has been heard to-day by persons at Greenwood depot. The enemy have a bridge, it is believed, at Waysboro'. All accounts affirm that one of our divisions ambushed and destroyed a brigade of the enemy near Swift Run Gap on Monday. Nothing further from the fight of yesterday at Wires Cave. We whipped them. Everything looks decidedly better. It is conjectured that both armies are near Mount Sidney.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 28th, 1864.
Our cavalry whipped the enemy's cavalry yesterday, this side of Waysboro', and drove them several miles. The enemy are said to be near Stanton.
The rumor that the enemy's cavalry was on a raid was probably without truth.

The ambushing by one of a brigade of the enemy's cavalry near Swift Run Gap on Monday is confirmed.
YANKEES LEFT STANTON.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 28th, 1864.
The enemy have left Stanton, but we cannot ascertain what direction they took.

FROM PETERSBURG.—12th YANKEES SEIZING TROOPS TO THE NORTH SIDE OF JAMES RIVER.
PETERSBURG, Sept. 28th, 1864.
Last night between 9 and 10 o'clock, there was heavy cannonading and musketry firing on our centre and part of our right; nothing more, however, than a discharge of guns without any seeming object.

The enemy for several days past has been busy shifting troops to the North side of James River. This morning the enemy obtained possession of Fort Harrison, a salient of our works near Chaffin's Bluff, and appeared in considerable force on the Darbytown, New Market and Orleans Roads. There has been skirmishing on these Roads all day.

This morning the enemy drove in our cavalry pickets on Vaughan Road, believed to be only a reconnaissance to ascertain our force and position at that point.

FROM RICHMOND.
RICHMOND, Sept. 28th, 1864.
The enemy in heavy force moved against our outer line of entrenchments north of east of Chaffin's Bluff this morning. They took possession of a salient called Fort Harrison.

VALUES OF ADVERTISING.
1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, 25 cents.
Special Notices will be charged 50 per square for each and every insertion.
All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.
No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

and will be exchanged to-morrow, which will conclude the business of special exchange.
The Yankee exchange officers were very respected about Fort. Everybody has left Atlanta except a few mechanics who have gone to work for the Yankees.
Up to last night Sherman had made no movement in force.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.
JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 27th, via MOBILE.
New Orleans papers of the 24th instant have been received. Banks has been succeeded by Hurlbut, late of Memphis, and has gone North. Before leaving he published a five column letter in the Era. It was full of lies from beginning to end.

The Louisiana National Column, on the Ohio river, was captured by fourteen Confederate prisoners, on board, who killed three and paroled the others, and escaped with arms.
The Missouri campaign is said to be under Magruder, Shelby, Price and T. S. A dispatch from Cairo, Mo. says they are near Cape Girardeau.

The iron clad gunboat Antelope struck a snag six miles below New Orleans last Friday and sank; she carried six guns.

The steamer Saratoga was fired into on Wednesday nearly opposite Baton Rouge by Confederate batteries; damage not known.
A negro was shot in Ficksburg on the 18th for desertion from the army.

Canby has issued an order seizing all cotton sold by the Confederate government to foreigners, and delivered on the Mississippi river.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
The present military state demands not only the most earnest effort to reorganize the army, but also, imperatively calls for a thorough and complete reorganization of the army. Between Lincoln and McClellan there is no prospect for peace—the war must continue under either candidate. If McClellan should be elected, we shall, in all probability, witness the reformation of the United States army into a regular army, with regiments of certain numbers, and always kept upon a good war footing. The Confederacy must reorganize its army, and abandoning the Provisional organization consolidate the regiments and reorganize the army as a regular army.

The teeming millions of France and Russia could not support an army organized as the Provisional army. Its future work is so large that the effort to keep it together necessarily makes skeletons of companies, regiments, brigades and divisions. The frame must be reduced to suit the fluidity. There are too many old militia regiments, and as we are not fighting for glory, but for existence, the individuals and States, it is best to break up the old regiments, and reorganize the army as a regular army.

There is no practical difficulty in this reorganization; but it will encounter much opposition. It will not take one month from the army, though it will turn out some officers. The excess of officers is an element of weakness. A regiment made up of one thousand men, just as many officers as one of one thousand men, while a brigade of four regiments of two hundred men each has about one hundred and fifty officers; a brigade of four thousand men would require no more officers. The expense of the Provisional organization is enormous, while its efficiency is much less than that of a regular army.

Adopting one hundred and twenty-five rank and file, to an infantry company as its war footing will give twelve hundred and fifty rank and file, to a regiment. This number can be maintained by conscription, and the efficiency of the regiment always preserved. It will take four of the depleted regiments to make this full complement, and one full regiment of one thousand men, while the latter have over one hundred officers more than the former.

Desertions are more frequent from weak and puny organizations than from those of full ranks; duties are more arduous in weak than in strong regiments; morale and esprit de corps more affected and enthusiastic in full than in depleted regiments.

The only objection that can be raised to a reorganization will come from the number of officers that must go out of commission. Shall this objection be permitted to defeat the great result that would come from reorganization? We believe that many of the officers will see the necessity of it, and that the usual patriotism acquiesces for the good of the cause.

The cavalry requires a thorough reorganization.—The fundamental evil that vitiates this arm of the service is the law requiring the soldier to provide himself with a horse. In no other army is such an anomaly to be found. Its effects are all injurious, and has not one benefit to recommend it. If the private can find horses, the government can also find them. The loss of a horse from the cavalryman makes him less efficient as a soldier, than he would be if the government owned the horse. The evil is gross and glaring, and has not one reason to recommend its continuance. The same reorganization required for the infantry is demanded for the cavalry. The reorganization of the cavalry must be complete, trained, armed and equipped as cavalry, and not more than two brigades, as at present organized. Twenty-five per cent. of a regiment of cavalry is now required to hold the horses of the balance who fight on foot. The cavalry has degenerated into mounted infantry, and never will be cavalry under the Provisional organization. The reorganization of the cavalry must be complete, trained, armed and equipped as cavalry, and not more than two brigades, as at present organized.

Establish by law a certain number of cavalry regiments—to be armed, trained, equipped and fought as cavalry—whose number should be kept up to the war footing, and whose horses should be furnished by the government, would decrease the amount of cavalry, but greatly increase its efficiency.

